

NOT QUITE SO DRAMATIC

Second Time Between Bailey and Reed
a Tame Affair.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED TO TELLER RESOLUTION

Stewart Condemns the Practice of Res-
deeming Bonds in Gold—Bond Sale
by Cleveland Characterized as a
Sneak—Secretary Gage Honored in
His Opinions.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1898.

The sensational episode at the close
of the Cuban debate on Thursday, when
Speaker Reed and Mr. Bailey, the Dem-
ocratic leader, in parliamentary lan-
guage questioned each other's veracity,
the one charging and the other resent-
ing the imputation of bad faith, had its
sequel in the House to-day. On a ques-
tion of personal privilege Mr. Bailey se-
cured the floor.

He said he would not revive the con-
troversy for the purpose of sustaining
himself or showing that his adversary
was wrong, as explanations in such
cases did but little good, usually leav-
ing the partisans of each only the more
firmly convinced of the correctness of
the position of his side. But, he said, an
examination of the record showed there
was an agreement that there should be
no repeat of such an episode, and that on
a motion to recommit.

He quoted Mr. Hitt's last remark:
"And it is understood, Mr. Chairman,
that at 4 o'clock to-morrow there shall
be but one yea and nay vote, that on a
motion to recommit."

The Democrats broke forth in ap-
plause.

"That was precisely my statement,"
continued Mr. Bailey. "I do not desire
to impute motives other than honora-
ble ones to any one, for I am slow to
charge falsehood or unfair dealings,
but I do affirm that there has been either
a misunderstanding or a misstatement."

He was met by Mr. Hitt, chairman of
the Foreign Affairs Committee, General
Henderson, of Iowa, one of the floor
leaders of the majority, and also by the
Speaker, with an argument that no
agreement, such as alleged, even if
made, which they denied, could have
waived the rules of the House, and that
any agreement for a vote on a motion
necessarily assumed that the motion
would be in order under the rules. This
closed the incident. While the language
used to-day was strong there was no
display of temper, although the state-
ments and counter statements were en-
thusiastically applauded by the respec-
tive sides.

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Foreign
Affairs Committee, submitted a privi-
leged report from his committee, recom-
mending the passage of a resolution of
inquiry, requesting the State Depart-
ment, if not incompatible with the pub-
lic interest, to transmit to the House
all information in its possession, relative
to the military execution of Colonel
Pauz, a Spanish envoy to the insurgent
camp of Aranzuez. The resolution was
adopted by a large majority.

Some bills of minor importance
were passed before the tilt between the
plants, and the remainder of the day
was devoted to general debate on the
Indian appropriation bill.

That the Cuban question is still upper-
most in the minds of the members was
evidenced during this debate, much of
which was devoted to it. Mr. Cummings
of New York made a particularly elo-
quent speech on the subject of slavery, six,
which evoked tumultuous applause from
both sides of the House. The House at
5 o'clock adjourned.

SENATE.

Two amendments were offered in
the Senate to-day to the Teller resolu-
tion, one by Mr. Nelson, of Missouri,
declaring it to be the duty of the Gov-
ernment under existing laws to main-
tain the party in value of its gold and
silver money, and the other by Mr.
Spooner, of Wisconsin, substituting for
the Teller resolution a declaration that
it is the financial policy of the United
States to maintain the existing gold
standard until an international agree-
ment with the leading commercial na-
tions of the world for the free coinage
of silver shall be reached.

There was no debate upon either
amendment, both being proposed after
Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, had addressed
the Senate for an hour and a half on
the resolution.

Mr. Stewart began his argument by
stating that the disregard of the resolu-
tion, which is already a law of the
United States, had brought many cala-
mities upon the land, and that the re-
sult of such disregard had been disas-
trous and lamentable. He attributed
the panic of 1893 directly to the dis-
regard of the law. Mr. Stewart
maintained that the law was man-
datory upon the Secretary of the Treas-
ury to redeem bonds in silver. He
declared that apologists of the admin-
istration advanced as their only argu-
ment in favor of the Government's
policy that it was the established
policy of the United States to main-
tain gold and silver at a parity with
each other, as the law provides. "Such
an argument," said Mr. Stewart, "is
an insult to the common sense of the
American people."

"The plain fact is," declared the
Nevada Senator, "that the executive de-
partment of this Government has not
in twenty years been guilty of a more
evident violation of the law than is its

refusal to pay the Government's obli-
gations in silver." Referring further
along to the sale of the \$262,000,000 of
bonds by the administration of Mr.
Cleveland, Mr. Stewart declared that in
the sale of those bonds there had been
a total of \$30,000,000 with the con-
viction of the executive. The Senator
denounced it as a shame that no ade-
quate investigation of the deal had
ever been made by Congress.

Mr. Stewart said that he had great
respect for Mr. Gage, the Secretary of
the Treasury, as he had the distinc-
tion, at least, of being honest in the
expression of his opinions. He thought
that if Mr. Gage were put out of the
Cabinet he would be for telling the
truth, as he had evidently committed
no other offense.

The Senate devoted an hour to the
consideration of bills on the calendar,
and shortly after 3 o'clock went into
executive session. At 5 p. m. the Sen-
ate adjourned.

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

Secretary Long Corrects a Misappre-
hension Grounded on Roosevelt's
Statement.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Secre-
tary Long believes that an erroneous
construction has been placed on As-
sistant Secretary Roosevelt's letter to
the House Naval Committee, compar-
ing our naval vessels with those of
Japan, to our detriment. The Secre-
tary says that instead of being un-
prepared for war, our navy is as effi-
cient, ship for ship, as those of any
nation, while our new ships compare
favorably with any in the world. In-
stead of allowing the older ships to
become non-efficient, the department
has been steadily and systematically
renovating them and bringing their
batteries up to date, as exhibited in
the treatment of the Atlanta, Char-
leston, Boston, Newark and other
ships.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS BALLOT.

McComas Men Hopeful of the Success
of Their Candidate.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 22.—The Mary-
land Legislature in joint session to-
day took another ballot for a United
States Senator, which resulted as fol-
lows: McComas, 46; Shaw, 16; Pind-
lay, 3; Shryock, 2; Gorman, 46. Total,
113. Necessary to a choice, 57.

The effect of this ballot was to in-
spire the most hopeful feeling in the
minds of the followers of Judge Mc-
Comas. Judge McComas gained two
votes over yesterday, ex-Congressman
Findlay gained one and all three came
from the ranks of Major Shaw. This
fact, coupled with the prevailing belief
that the influence of the leaders of
the national Republican party is
being brought to bear to force a speedy
settlement of the contest, leads to the
belief that the end is not far off. The
McComas men claim that their candi-
date will be elected Tuesday of next
week. They claim to have seven more
votes well in hand, which will be cast
on Tuesday, if not on Monday.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Observed in India Under Very Fav-
orable Circumstances.

Tahiti (British India, between Am-
hurst and Nagpur), Jan. 22.—The ob-
servations of the eclipse of the sun to-
day by E. W. Maunders and C. T. H. Waite
were most successful. The sky was
perfectly clear and the light during
the middle of the totality equalled a
full moon.

The Lick Observatory party, under
Prof. Campbell, wire that the sky was
clear and that the observations have
been successful. The light in the mid-
dle of totality was greater than the
full moon and the general shape of
the corona was similar to the eclipses
of 1886 and 1896. It extended to the
distances nearly two diameters from
the sun. The greatest extension was
along the line of the sun's equator.

GARCIA VERY MUCH ALIVE.

Outbreak Against Americans Consider-
ed Imminent in Havana.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 22.—It is learned
from passengers by the steamer
Olive, which arrived from Havana to-
night, that General Calixto Garcia re-
cently entered the town of Guines, and
now occupies that place.

It is learned from the same source
that another outbreak in Havana is im-
minent, which (if it occurs) will proba-
bly be directed against Americans.
General Blanco, it is said, has con-
centrated his forces in Havana to be ready
to immediately put down any such
demonstration.

GLADSTONE DRIVES OUT.

Cannes, Jan. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Glad-
stone drove out at noon to-day. Mr.
Gladstone wore a thick overcoat, with
the collar turned up, and a soft hat,
only exposing his cheeks and eyes. He
descended the steps in the slowest
manner, leaning heavily on a stick and
using the balustrade, and was lifted
into the carriage. Then he was
wrapped in furs. The alarming rumors
of yesterday regarding Mr. Gladstone's
health were further confirmed to-day.
He is extremely weak and so debilitated
as a result of neuralgic pains that he
expressed a desire that all were over.

PALMA MAKES A DENIAL.

He Says the Spaniards Have Not Taken
the Cuban Capital.

New York, Jan. 22.—Tomas Estrada
Palma, head of the Cuban Junta in this
city, to-day denied that the insurgent
capital at Esperanza had been captured
by the Spaniards. He said:
"It is true that a fight took place in
the mountains near Esperanza, but the
Cubans, instead of being defeated, won
a victory, utterly routing the Spanish."

A thrill of terror is experienced when
a heavy cough or croup sounds through
the house at night. But the terror soon
changes to relief after One Minute
Cough Cure has been administered. Safe
and harmless for children. J. M. Trot-
ter, Norfolk; R. L. Walker, Brambleton;
Truitt & Smith, Berkley.

DEPUTIES COME TO BLOWS

Excitement in the French Chamber
Runs to Fever Heat.

DREYFUS AFFAIR STIRS UP THE ANIMALS

Fighting Becomes General and Re-
porters Get Mixed Up in the Dis-
turbance—Chamber Adjourned to
Stop the Row—Members Protest at
the Presence of Soldiers.

Paris, January 23, 1898.

The Chamber of Deputies was thronged
to-day, and there was great excite-
ment when ex-Minister Cavagnac re-
peated the interpretation of the govern-
ment on the subject of Dreyfus, of
which he had previously notified the
minister. He affirmed the existence of
the report of Captain Lebrun-Renaud,
containing the confession of Dreyfus,
whose guilt, he added, was thus estab-
lished, and blamed the government's
silence which, the speaker claimed, per-
mitted criticisms of an affair legally
decided.

M. Cavagnac asked the government
to furnish a clear explanation of the
situation.

The premier, M. Meunier, in reply,
said he could not communicate the con-
tents of Captain Lebrun-Renaud's re-
port. The government did not think it
right to publish it, because the minis-
ters thought a parliamentary discus-
sion would affect the judicial character
of the whole affair, and once the dis-
cussion was opened, it could not be
closed.

The premier said that the present
campaign in regard to Dreyfus was de-
plorable. A great writer had used his
pen to dishonor the army (prolonged ap-
plause and violent protests).

M. Meunier blamed the newspapers for
supporting Dreyfus and declared the
government had only done its duty in
prosecuting Emile Zola.

At this point the president of the
chamber, M. Brisson, intervened and
adjourned the deputies to calmness and
to set an example at the critical mo-
ment when the streets were crowded
with disorderly bands.

In regard to the street disturbances,
the premier said, the government would
know how to speedily quell them and
re-establish order. "The government
now needs," the premier said, "that the
country should be informed that the
chamber has supported the ministers."
(Great applause.)

M. Cavagnac replied that the moral
result sought had been attained, adding
that he desired to withdraw his in-
terpellation. This caused great excite-
ment in the house, and M. Jaures, the
Socialist leader, re-introduced M. Cav-
agnac's interpretation of the govern-
ment.

Continuing, M. Jaures characterized
as lies the incomplete charges filed
in the prosecution of Zola.

M. Deborin, Conservative, accused
M. Jaures of being the spokesman of
the Dreyfus syndicate, to which M.
Jaures replied: "You are a scoundrel
and a coward." M. Deborin there-
upon made a rush toward the tribune,
but he was seized by several Socialists,
and a series of fights ensued, during
which M. Deborin fought his way to
the tribune and struck M. Jaures.

The Conservatives and Socialists
charged the platform and the melee be-
came general, with fighting and shout-
ing on all sides. The president of the
chamber, M. Brisson, being powerless
to restore order, left the chair, saying:
"I am going to consult the Procureur
General." A few minutes later the
order was given to clear the tribune,
amidst the greatest excitement among
the Deputies and journalists, who
threatening and jostling each other,
and almost coming to blows. It was
asserted that M. Deborin had accused
M. Jaures of being paid by the Dreyfus
syndicate. After the attack made
upon him, M. Jaures was the object
of an ovation upon the part of the
Socialist Deputies.

When the order was given to clear
the tribune, the reporters were invit-
ed to retire, but before so doing sev-
eral of them made a demonstration in
favor of M. Jaures, shouting "Bravo,"
"Vive Jaures." The newspaper men
and the public, pouring into the trib-
unes of the House, found them occupied
by armed troops, that had been sum-
moned when the disturbance began in
the chamber. On learning this many
of the Deputies protested, and the sol-
diers were withdrawn. The officers of
the House, under the presidency of M.
Brisson, retired to consult as to whether
it was necessary to inform the Pub-
lic Prosecutor of the episode, while M.
Brisson's request the various groups
of the chamber held caucuses in order
to consider the advisability of resum-
ing the sitting. A majority feared a
renewal of the disorders, and M. Bris-
son assumed the responsibility of decid-
ing not to resume the sitting.

The spectators, who had in the mean-
while assembled in excited groups out-
side the Palais Bourbon (otherwise the
Chamber of Deputies) were calmed by
the announcement of the decision.

Whooping cough is the most distress-
ing malady; but its duration can be cut
short by the use of One Minute Cough
Cure, which is also the best known
remedy for croup and all lung and bron-
chial troubles. J. M. Trotter, Norfolk;
R. L. Walker, Brambleton; Truitt &
Smith, Berkley.

OLD QUESTION REVIVED

Senator Withers Renews the Fight
for a Constitutional Convention.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT FAVORS THE REDDY BILL

Railroad Commission Bill Not Likely
to Pass—House Passes the Ports-
mouth Bills—Cussons Will Not Be a
Candidate to Succeed Commander
Stubbs.

(Special Dispatch to The Virginian.)

Richmond, Va., Jan. 22, 1898.

The time of the House was occupied
to-day in passing bills as to which
there was no objection. Among those
agreed to were those introduced in the
Senate by Mr. Maynard amending the
charter of Portsmouth and to author-
ize the Council of that city to issue
redemption bonds; also Senate bill to
authorize the Council of the city of
Portsmouth to unite with the Board
of Supervisors of Norfolk county to re-
pair a public road. The House bill to
amend and re-enact section 5, of an
act to incorporate the Norfolk and
Atlantic Terminal company, approved
January 28, 1892, as amended by an
act approved March 1, 1892, and House
bill to amend and re-enact an act to
incorporate the Merchants' and Me-
chanics' Savings Bank of the city of
Norfolk, and for other purposes passed
on the 17th day of March, 1895, were
passed.

Senator Withers to-day renewed his
fight for the constitutional convention.
He offered a bill to allow the voters
at the election next November to say
whether or not a convention shall be
called. In presenting the act Mr.
Withers said Virginia must do one of
three things—either increase taxes on
taxes, impose larger taxes on the rail-
road corporations or amend the con-
stitution. For one he believed the last
named plan to be the better one. It is
almost certain that the Legislature
will pass this measure and then there
will be an organized fight in behalf
of the convention.

I have found a good many members
of the Legislature who favor Mr.
Withers' railroad commission bill, but
hardly one who thinks the measure
will pass. The fact is, the measure
has been generally overlooked by the
commission the right to order the rail-
road companies provide separate coaches for
the two races. Efforts have been made
in vain to get a bill through the Leg-
islature providing for the "Jim crow"
cars. Mr. Withers is a brilliant fighter
and will make it lively for the opposi-
tion.

Sentiment in favor of the Reddy bill
proving a method whereby voters
may express their choice of the candi-
dates for United States Senator is
growing. It begins to look as though
the measure would be passed. The
votes to spare. Hon. R. Walton
Moore, one of the leaders in the primary
party fight at the Roanoke convention,
is here and expresses himself as most
heartily in favor of the bill.

The railroad people are going to
make a desperate struggle to defeat
the employers' liability bill in the Sen-
ate. Opponents of the measure were
utterly amazed at the big vote for the
bill in the House. Mr. W. A. Glas-
grow, Jr., of Roanoke is here working
in opposition to the measure.

The following was offered by Senator
Turnbull and referred:
Resolved, by the Senate of Virginia
(the House of Delegates concurring)
That the Board of Education of Vir-
ginia be and is hereby requested to
discontinue the use of Barnes His-
tory of the United States in the pub-
lic schools of this State at the earliest
moment practicable.

A bill was offered by Senator South-
all, the Superintendent of Public
Instruction, to provide a better method
of examination of teachers. It pro-
vides in brief that the State Board of
Education shall annually, in the month
of May, appoint a board of five or
seven members, to be known as the
State Board of Examiners. When
practicable the members of the board
shall be chosen from the professors and
teachers of the higher institutions of
learning. The Superintendent of
Public Institutions shall be ex-officio
a member and the chairman of the
board. This board is to prepare a list
of questions proper to be asked of ap-
plicants for examination. The ques-
tions are to be sent under seal to the
county and city superintendents of
schools. The papers submitted by the
applicants shall be forwarded to the
State Board of Examiners, who shall
pass upon the merits of the papers,
grading them and issuing them first or
second grade certificates or profes-
sional or life certificates as the case
may be.

Capt. W. B. Pendleton, of Louisa,
offered a resolution in the House pro-
viding that a caucus of all members
who are earnestly in favor of re-
trenchment and reform be held in the
hall of the House of Delegates on next
Tuesday evening to urge immediate
action on such measures as will bring
relief to the tax-burdened people of
the State. The resolution was signed
by fifty-six members.

Senator Letcher introduced a bill to
increase the number of members of the
Board of Directors of the Virginia peni-
tentiary from three to seven. The bill
gives to the board the power to elect a
superintendent of the penitentiary, the
assistants and the guards. The bill pro-
vides that the board shall be appointed
by the Governor, and that the terms
shall commence on January 1st, 1899;
that four shall hold for four years
from that date and three for two years,

and that all succeeding appointments
shall be for two years. It is provided
that three members shall reside in Rich-
mond and constitute the executive
board.

When the bill to amend section 1,041
in relation to taxes and levies was
reached in the Senate, Mr. Barksdale,
the pattern of the bill, explained its
provisions and urged the Senate to act
favorably on it. He stated that the bill
was designed to abolish the provisions
of all town charters that relieved the
towns from county levies for road pur-
poses. He said that it was only when
the boom towns began to spring that
such provisions as his bill was aimed at
began to find their way into the chart-
ers and many of the old towns came
straightway to the Legislature and had
their charters amended.

Mr. Letcher offered an amendment
excepting from the provisions of the
act such towns as are required to keep
in order the public roads to a distance
of one mile beyond their corporate
limits. Mr. Barksdale accepted this
amendment and on his motion the bill
was recommitted in order that some
changes might be made in it.

There was considerable debate over
the bills to declare a certain portion of
ground in York river a natural oyster
bed and to lease certain oyster grounds
to Howard Hathaway and others. Mr.
Boydlin opposed both bills on the ground
that their passage might interfere with
the Taylor survey. He finally agreed to
accept the first named bill with an
amendment he offered, which was
agreed to. Messrs. Blakey and Mason
championed the bills. The act first
named was passed and the other one
was ordered to its engrossment.

The special committee on retrench-
ment and reform has reported upon a
bill placing the criminal expenses, other
than salaries, on the counties and cities
in which the expenses are contracted.

Colonel John Cussons states that he
will under no circumstances be a candi-
date for the office of the Grand Camp
of Confederate Veterans made vacant by
Colonel Stubbs' resignation.

A meeting of those who purpose going
from Virginia to Alaska in search of
gold was held to-day. Judge H.
W. Flournoy, Dr. R. G. Franklin and
Mr. W. H. Marshall, a son of Colonel
R. C. Marshall, of Portsmouth, are the
promoters of the movement. About six-
ty persons will take the trip and will
leave here March 15th.

Mrs. Charles E. Langley, wife of a
well known contractor, was placed un-
der arrest to-day. Mr. Langley lately
failed in business and his farm near
the city was sold under a deed of trust
this week. Yesterday the man who
bought it went to take charge of the
cattle that were sold with the place.
Mrs. Langley is charged with refusing
to allow the man to come on the place.
She will have a hearing next week.

It is stated on authority that during
the meeting of the advisory committee
at Lynchburg a gentleman of some note
told Judge T. A. B. Wright that if any
effort was made to exonerate Grand
Commander Stubbs, new documentary
evidence bearing on the history matter
would be offered. As it turned out
there was no need of introducing this
new evidence.

It is gradually leaking out that Con-
gressman W. A. Jones intends becoming
a candidate for the United States Sen-
ate if the Reddy bill to give the voters
an opportunity to express their choice
of candidates passes.

SAVED OUT OF JAIL.

Clerical Crook Makes a Successful
Break for Liberty.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 22.—Rev. Leslie
Cook, who has been confined in Roanoke
city jail, under an indictment for
forgery, sawed out last night and made
good his escape. The special case in
which he was indicted involved a
check purporting to have been signed
by T. W. Wood & Son, of this city,
and which Cook had cashed during the
meeting of the Baptist Association in
Roanoke some months ago. He held a
pastorate in Roanoke for a short time.
Cook is wanted in other places on simi-
lar charges.

COIN SUBSIDIARY SILVER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—A bill to
authorize the coinage of subsidiary sil-
ver coin from silver bullion purchased
under the act of July 14th, 1890, and
the re-coinage of un-current subsidiary
silver coin in the treasury has been in-
troduced in the House by Mr. Har-
rison, of Pennsylvania. An amount of
treasury notes issued under that act
equal to the cost of the bullion so used
is to be cancelled and not re-issued.

STATUS OF THE STRIKE.

Boston, Jan. 22.—The first week of the
cotton operatives' strike in New Eng-
land cotton centres closes with the
strikers and the manufacturers firmly
maintaining their respective positions.
Save in the case of the White Rock mills
at Westerly, R. I., it is not expected
that attempts will be made at any of
the striking points to open factories
next Monday.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—Dr. Schweigger,
Prince Bismarck's physician, in an in-
terview to-day with the correspondent
here of the Associated Press, said the
condition of the former Chancellor's
health was not serious, provided he is
cautious in exposing himself to the cold
weather and follows strict hygienic
rules.

MAHONE CONFIRMED.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Senate to-
day confirmed the nomination of R. B.
Mahone, of Virginia, to be consul at
Nuevo Laredo.

Scrofula

is the advertisement of foul blood. It
may be entirely driven from the system
by the faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparil-
la, which thoroughly purifies the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy
to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness,
etc.

JAPAN MENACES PEACE

European Diplomats Fear She Will
Prove a Fire Brand.

HER FLEET MAY MAKE SERIOUS TROUBLE

Aside from That the Situation Is Not
Alarming—England Forces Russia
to Show Her Hand—French Jeal-
ously Aroused—Germany Plays Her
Cards Skillfully.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 22, 1898.

While events are moving with some-
what dramatic rapidity in the far
East and complications may any day
develop a situation fraught with
momentous dangers, when the known
facts and the position of affairs are
analyzed there is really not much reason
at the present moment to suppose
that a solution of the crisis will be
found in a resort to war.

There is reason to believe that diplo-
matic circles do not fear that it will
be necessary to appeal to arms, unless
(and this is the dangerous feature of
the situation) Japan breaks from her
mentors. So far as the European
powers are concerned the diplomats
throughout are satisfied that the Chi-
nese question will not break the peace
of the world; but they have always
feared that Japan will prove a fire
brand. Unless she can be restrained
from impetuous action, the departure
of her fleet from Yokohama to-day for
Chinese waters, may prove to be the
striking match which may lead to a
dreaded conflagration.

Leaving out the possibility of war,
the diplomatic game is most interest-
ing. The Marquis of Salisbury is slow
in playing his trumps, but unless Rus-
sia and France have some up their
sleeves it would appear that he has a
decided advantage, for the British
Premier has forced Russia to show her
hand. She no longer conceals the fact
that she regards the whole of Man-
churia and the Liao-Tung peninsula
as being her exclusive prey; but by in-
sisting that Ta-Lien-Wan (northeast of
Port Arthur), be made a treaty port,
the Marquis of Salisbury has counter-
ed the Muscovite designs on Port Ar-
thur, for the latter is of little strate-
gic value without Ta-Lien-Wan.

France, of course, resents the pro-
posal to open Nan-Ning, which would
clash with her exclusive interests in
Tonquin, while both Russia and France
are deeply concerned in Great Brit-
ain's claim to extend the Burmese
railroad into the Chinese province of
Yun-Nan. France has secured privi-
leges in Yun-Nan which would be se-
riously discommoded by the British
railroad diverting to the north the
commerce of such a rich province.
While a railroad from Rangoon to
Shanghai (which would be the natu-
ral outcome of Great Britain's de-
mands), would be a disastrous com-
petitor of the great trans-Asiatic line
(from Samarcand to Port Arthur)
which Russia is so laboriously con-
structing.

As The Associated Press has indi-
cated throughout, there seems to be
an understanding between Germany
and Great Britain, but Germany, at the
same time, has so skillfully played her
cards, alternately warning St. Peters-
burg and London, that the relations
between both capitals are better
than for a long time past. The firm,
confident tone of the British Minis-
terial utterances emphasizes that Great
Britain does not intend to recede from
the main points of the position she has
taken up, and the Cabinet Ministers
are merely voicing the determination
of the country, which recognizes that
if Great Britain gives way now, she
will only have to fight the battle in
the future, after the completion of the
Siberian railroad will render it more
difficult to count upon a bloodless
triumph. While, therefore, the pres-
ent situation is admittedly pregnant
with possibilities, it need not be as-
sumed that peace is endangered and
war will follow if Great Britain main-
tains the ground she has taken up.
Verbal bluster and naval displays are
only the usual accompaniments of
great diplomatic struggles, and are in-
tended to test the enemy's nerve. In
the meanwhile it may be observed
that, while Great Britain is unlikely to
budge from the hard principle which
the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir
Michael Hicks-Beach enunciated, there
are glimpses of the fact that the
negotiations at Peking should not be
accepted as necessarily final.

LONGSTREET CONFIRMED.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Sen-
ate spent two hours in executive session
to-day discussing the nomination of
General James Longstreet to be com-
missioner of railroads, which nomina-
tion had come over